

# **The Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS**



## The Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS

As the AIDS pandemic continues to ravage Africa and claim millions of lives worldwide, it is clear that our efforts are far from complete and the results far from acceptable. HIV/AIDS is responsible for over 15,000 deaths every year in the United States and the majority of deaths in Africa, 8,500 per day, outpacing deaths from malaria, war, or hunger. The results of the AIDS crisis are tragic: nations are torn apart at the seams; families, congregations, and communities are decimated as employers are left without workers, children without parents, and governments without hope. Millions cry out for relief; their lives testify to the immensity of the need and the scope of our task.

As a nation, we have seen the status quo HIV/AIDS has wrought and rejected it as an acceptable future; as a Congress, we are working to overcome this challenge. This packet illustrates our vision of how best to fight HIV/AIDS at home and abroad.

One way the United States can combat global HIV/AIDS effectively is to increase our financial contributions to bodies and organizations already engaged in the fight. To date, the United States has tripled its HIV/AIDS-related funding to organizations such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria since President George W. Bush took office. The United States contributed \$458 million to the Global Fund in 2004 alone and has pledged to give \$435 million in 2005, bringing our total humanitarian contribution to Africa to more than \$2 billion in FY 2005.

The Congress has led by acting to fund AIDS-related programs and proposing additional spending. Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) and I introduced and helped pass an amendment that provides an additional \$500 million in multilateral funding for the Global Fund this year. We have funded and we will continue to fund organizations, programs, and nations that have demonstrated a proven track record of effectiveness in combating the scourge of AIDS and other diseases.

We believe, as President Bush does, that another way to defeat HIV/AIDS in Africa and other suffering nations is to work with countries that have substantial debt payments to multilateral institutions to reduce their debt burdens. Forgiving longstanding debts that realistically cannot be repaid allows Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s to spend money on treatment and prevention of transmittable diseases, and education initiatives that encourage healthy behavior. Allowing poor nations to fight AIDS with their own artillery is not only the correct approach; it is also the more empowering approach.

The Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS booklet reflects the Senate's and my commitment to fighting AIDS through direct funding and empowering local governments, churches, and organizations with the tools they need to win. America's responsibility to those in need is America's opportunity to lead. I ask that you partner with me to help bring a cure, hope, and prosperity to those who need it most. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rick Santorum". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Rick" and last name "Santorum" clearly legible.

Rick Santorum

# The Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS

## *Table of Contents*

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• Progress in the Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS .....	page 1
• President Bush .....	page 1
• Senator Santorum and Congress.....	page 2
• Legislative Accomplishments .....	page 2
• Other Legislative Activity .....	page 3
• Debt Relief.....	page 4
• Faith-Based Institutions .....	page 4
• Accountability .....	page 4
• Legislative Letters .....	page 5
• Comments/Press Statements .....	page 6
• Private Sector Contributions.....	page 7
• Press Releases, Editorials, and News Articles .....	page 8

# The Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS

*Progress*

## Making Headway in the Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS

### President Bush

President Bush has been firmly committed to HIV/AIDS prevention at home and abroad. Since his election in 2001, President Bush has continually demonstrated his dedication to fighting the domestic and international AIDS crisis by advocating increased funding to fight and prevent HIV/AIDS. The President has increased funding for global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria from \$840 million in FY2001 to his request for \$2.8 billion in FY2005.

In 2001, President Bush made a founding pledge of \$200 million to the Global Fund. In his 2003 State of the Union address, President Bush proposed \$15 billion in new spending over the next five years for AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs. The President recently announced his Emergency Plan for AIDS relief (PEPFAR), which provides \$350 million in funding for 15 focus countries and then provides a second contribution of \$500 million for prevention, treatment, and care for HIV/AIDS.

Domestically, President Bush has committed \$20 million in new funding to deliver lifesaving medication to men and women living with AIDS, as well as supporting continued focus of federal resources on life-extending medication and research programs. President Bush has also been a proponent of prevention and research relating the HIV/AIDS, particularly advocating abstinence and HIV/AIDS testing.



On June 8, 2005, Sen. Santorum issued a statement praising president Bush's provision of \$674 million in emergency funds for the crisis in developing African nations and continued to pledge support for providing sufficient funds to supply food, clean water, and aid to help fight global HIV/AIDS.

### [Debt Relief - A Clean Slate for Financially Over-Burdened Countries](#)

In June of 2001, President Bush called on the World Bank and other development banks to "stop the debt" by providing up to 50 percent of their assistance to the poorest countries in the form of grants. At the time, more than 99% of all multilateral development bank assistance was provided as loans. The World Bank has made steady progress on this ambitious goal. The latest International Development Association (IDA, the concessional arm of the World Bank) and African Development Fund replenishments stipulate that approximately 45% of assistance to the poorest countries will be provided on grant terms, with approximately 40 countries receiving 100% grants.



With leadership from President Bush and Prime Minister Blair, the G-8 countries agreed to cancel 100% of the bilateral and multilateral debt for qualifying Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

### **Fighting Malaria - Cutting Mortality by 50%**

- Responding to the President's challenge on June 30, 2005 to dramatically reduce malaria as a major killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa, the G-8 agreed to work with African countries to increase funding for fighting malaria to reach 85% of the vulnerable populations with key interventions. This will save children's lives and reduce the damaging effects on African economies.
- The President pledged to increase U.S. funding of malaria prevention and treatment by more than \$1.2 billion over five years. The goal is to reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in targeted African countries.
- The additional funding provided by the United States will eventually benefit more than 175 million people in 15 or more African countries. This commitment to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs in Africa is in addition to the \$200 million the U.S. already spends on malaria prevention, treatment, and research worldwide.
- The President calls on other donors, foundations, and private, public, and voluntary organizations to complement the United States commitments by providing additional funding.



### **Addressing Humanitarian Needs - Saving Millions of Lives**

- Responding to the call of President Bush and Prime Minister Blair, the G-8 agreed to help sufficiently fund the urgent needs of millions of Africans affected by humanitarian emergencies on the continent. They further agreed to work with other partners to improve the timeliness, predictability and effectiveness of humanitarian aid and to ensure the root causes of these crises continue to receive adequate attention.
- On June 7, 2005, President Bush announced approximately \$674 million of additional resources to respond to humanitarian emergencies in Africa. The President took decisive action to avert famine in the Horn of Africa, where approximately \$414 million of the additional resources are being provided.
- The United States has already provided nearly \$1.4 billion this fiscal year for humanitarian needs in Africa, some through the United Nations and some directly to non-governmental organizations providing relief in emergency settings. The \$674 million announced June 7 will bring total funding for FY05 to more than \$2 billion.
- The G-8, through its "Ending the Cycle of Famine" initiative, engaged with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and others to address the root causes of famine, including through more sustainable land and water management, market-oriented agricultural policies, improved infrastructure, access to finance, more developed regional markets, and science and technology.

## **Senator Santorum and the Congress**

### **Legislative Accomplishments**

- On October 25, 2005, Congress passed H.R. 1408, the Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act of 2005, which establishes a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the effectiveness of related assistance activities; directed the appointment of a Special Advisor for Assistance to Orphans and Vulnerable Children within USAID; and required an annual report on project implementation. This report explores some of the challenges facing children affected by HIV/AIDS and governments with large populations of those children, reviews U.S. and international efforts to address the needs of children affected by HIV/AIDS.

- On July 20, 2005, Sen. Santorum marked the passage of \$100 million of additional funding for the Global Fund's Child Survival Health Program Fund account. This brings the collective U.S. contribution to the Global Fund for FY2006 to \$600 million, the minimum needed to allow the Global Fund to renew existing grants.
- On March 17, 2005, Sen. Santorum announced the passage of his amendment to the FY06 Budget Resolution to fully fund President Bush's fiscal year 2006 Budget request for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, and to provide an additional \$500 million in multilateral funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
- On November 8, 2003, Sen. Santorum wrote to Sen. Frist and Sen. McConnell thanking them for their leadership and support in passing the Foreign Operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004 with the agreements relating to the continued AIDS efforts.
- On October 24, 2003, Sen. Santorum co-sponsored Amendment No. 1966 to H.R. 2800, which increased funding and assistance to fight HIV/AIDS. This amendment was passed in the Senate by a vote of 89-1 on October 30, 2003.
- On October 3, 2003, Sen. Santorum and Sen. Specter announced nearly \$89 million in funding for housing and urban development projects in Philadelphia, including more than \$5.6 million in Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.
- On September 10, 2003, Sen. Santorum co-sponsored Amendment No. 1623 to H.R. 2660, which increased funding for prevention of mother-to-child HIV. The Senate passed this Amendment on September 10, 2003.
- On May 27, 2003 Congress passed P.L. 108-25, The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, which authorizes 10% of HIV/AIDS funds to be used for children orphaned or made vulnerable by the virus.



### **Other Legislative Activity**

- On October 26, 2005, Sen. Santorum sponsored Senate Amendment 2239 to H.R. 3010, which directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to purchase at least 1 million rapid-oral-HIV tests to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- On July 28, 2005, Sen. Santorum sponsored S.1543, the Clinical Research Act of 2005, which provides support for three new grant programs through the National Institutes of Health, which will support research and development prevention and treatment of illnesses such as Cancer, AIDS, and heart disease.
- On July 18, 2005 Sen. Santorum sponsored H.R. 3057 Amendment No. 1260, which would transfer \$100,000,000 from the Economic Support Fund to Provide for an additional contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
- On March 15, 2005, Sen. Santorum sponsored S. Con. Res. 18 Amendment No. 169, which would reaffirm that the United States maintain a one-to-two ratio for contributions to the Global Fund, that the United States not exceed contributing more than 33 percent of the Global Fund's revenue, and that the United States contributes an additional \$500 million to the Global Fund for Fiscal Year 2006, for a total of more than \$3.7 billion for all U.S. international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs.
- On January 21, 2003, Sen. Santorum sponsored Amendment No. 144 to H.J Res. 2, to make funds available for the treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and to include programs and activities that are designed to maintain and preserve the families of those persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS and to reduce the numbers of orphans created by HIV/AIDS.

## Debt Relief

- July 1, 2005, Sen. Santorum commended President Bush for announcing a new effort to battle the extreme poverty of the World's poorest nations and urged the Senate to pass bipartisan legislation eliminating the debt of poor nations.
- On June 29, 2005, Sen. Santorum wrote President Bush asking him to join with the other G-8 leaders to enact a historic compact with the people of Africa to fight extreme poverty and disease, to cancel burdensome debt, to promote greater access to basic education, to improve child health and nutrition, and to facilitate greater African trade and foreign investment.
- On June 28, 2005, Sen. Santorum co-sponsored S. 2210, a bill urging the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with other members of the Paris Club to reduce the debt burden on the poorest countries of the world. S. 2210 seeks to reduce the amount of interest paid by Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to multilateral entities, and supports reducing these debt service payments even lower if the HIPC was experiencing a health crisis. The legislation authorizes funds necessary to meet the commitment of relieving 100% of the debt burden facing (HIPC). The agreement was possible because of the commitment of both President George Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair to address this issue prior to the Group of Eight Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland in early July 2005. The agreement reached will cancel approximately \$40 billion in debt stock owed by 18 countries immediately, and will ultimately result in the cancellation of a total of nearly \$56 billion in debt stock owed by 38 countries.
- On May 21, 2003, Sen. Santorum applauded the U.S. House of Representatives for passing the Global HIV/AIDS bill with a debt relief package.



## Faith-Based Programs

- On September 26, 2005, Sen. Santorum wrote to Chairman Cochran of the Committee on Appropriations, asking him to work with his colleagues on the committee to make sure that funds contained in a continuing resolution that are supporting the AIDS relief program are able to be obligated to Catholic Relief Services/Health Research Service Administration/Office of Global AIDS Coordination as soon as possible in anticipation of their upcoming need for medicines.
- On April 18, 2002, Sen. Santorum introduced S.2210 Debt Relief Enhancements Act of 2002, a bipartisan debt reduction bill, which would free up money in heavily indebted countries for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and would emphasize the role of faith-based organizations already on the ground in sub-Saharan Africa.
- On March 18, 2003, Senator Santorum wrote to Chairman Lugar, Committee on Foreign Relations, encouraging support for S.2210 Debt Relief Enhancements Act of 2002, inciting the Committee to place an emphasis on faith-based organizations that are already on the ground in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as supporting funding for detection and treatments of HIV/AIDS

## Accountability

- On October 6, 2005, Sen. Santorum Sponsored S. Con. Res. 18 Amendment No. 169, which would reaffirm that the United States maintain a one-to-two ratio for contributions to the Global Fund, that the United States not exceed contributing more than 33 percent of the Global Fund's revenue, and that the United States contributes an additional \$500,000,000 to the Global Fund for Fiscal Year 2006, for a total of more than \$3,700,000,000 for all international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs.
- On May 11, 2005, Sen. Santorum circulated a "Dear Colleague" asking Senators to co-sign a letter in support of the historic commitment of \$3.7 billion in funding for the global fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, including \$800 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

- On November 1, 2004, Sen. Santorum wrote to Chairman Ted Stevens, Committee on Appropriations, urging support for the Senate's higher funding level for efforts to combat international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Senator Santorum also urged Chairman Stevens to work with his colleagues to maintain the \$549.1 million appropriated by these bills for the United States' contribution to the Global Fund.
- On June 14, 2004, Sen. Santorum wrote to Chairman Ted Stevens, Committee on Appropriations, urging support for robust funding for America's commitment to combating international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Sen. Santorum specifically highlighted S.A. 2842, which reaffirmed the commitment of Congress to contribute \$1 for every \$2 contributed by other sources, and also urged support for the Global Fund.
- On March 11, 2004, Sen. Santorum sponsored S. Con. Res. 95 Amendment No. 2842, which reaffirms the United States ratio for contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and also to encourage transparency and accountability.
- On November 17, 2003, Sen. Santorum wrote Chairman and Ranking Member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee urging conferees to ensure a strong and coordinated U.S. response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic by insisting that the Senate funding level for the Coordinator be retained, specifically the amendment to provide an additional \$289 million in funding for the Global AIDS Initiative.
- On November 10, 2003, Sen. Santorum wrote to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee urging conferees to ensure a strong and coordinated U.S. response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic by insisting that the Senate funding level for the Coordinator be retained, specifically the amendment to provide an additional \$289 million in funding for the Global AIDS Initiative.

### Legislative Letters

- On October 6, 2005 Sen. Santorum wrote to Chairman McConnell and Sen. Leahy of the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Senate Committee on Appropriations in support of the Senate funding levels for international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which makes a historic \$3.6 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria worldwide; also in support of Senate Amendment 1260 which adds \$100 million to the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Urging the Committee to stand firm on the Senate funding levels.
- On September 30, 2005 Sen. Santorum joined his colleagues in writing Paul Wolfowitz, President of the World Bank, urging use of a cost-effective poverty measurement tool to better meet the needs of poor countries fighting HIV/AIDS, increased funding for micro finance, and funding for the poor.
- On May 27, 2005, Sen. Santorum wrote to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and the Chairman and Ranking Member on the Appropriations Committee on Appropriations, to urge support for the \$3.7 billion in funding in Fiscal Year 2006 for international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs, including \$800 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
- On April 13, 2005 Sen. Santorum wrote to Ambassador Tobias, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for the U.S. Department of State, expressing his support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and also asking for additional information on the methodology used to select PEPFAR focus countries.
- On September 14, 2004, Sen. Santorum wrote to Ambassador Tobias encouraging foreign governments to include input from primary care givers and nurses as they develop health policy strategies.

"As Americans we cannot continue to just be observers when we have the resources to help... We cannot turn our backs on this problem because it seems to large to handle...As a matter of decency and compassion, our participation in the global fight against AIDS is not an option, it is a moral obligation." -Sen. Santorum (The aWAKE Project, Second Edition, Uniting Against the African AIDS crisis)



- On November 2, 2003, Sen. Santorum wrote to Sen. McConnell and Sen. Leahy regarding section 402 of H.R. 2800, the FY 2004 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, which set the goal of providing at least 500,000 individuals suffering with HIV/AIDS with anti-retroviral treatment. The Senator urged continued support and dedication to this crucial section of H.R. 2800.

### **Comments/Press Statements**

- On October 26, 2005, Sen. Santorum joined Senator Durbin in "The Search for Common Ground. The organization brought together experts on the HIV/AIDS pandemic representing a wide range of viewpoints to foster a productive dialogue on the issue.
- On November 28, 2004, Sen. Santorum wrote a column in the Philadelphia Inquirer stressing that we must lead the way in the global fight against AIDS and asked fellow Americans to join with him in recognizing World AIDS Day.
- On July 7, 2004, Sen. Santorum joined Sen. Frist to host the Minority Health Quality Forum, organized by the Senate Republican Conference. The Forum worked to open lines of communication between members of the medical and health communities and legislators, highlighting discussion on chronic diseases including cancer, heart disease and HIV/AIDS.
- June 23, 2004, Sen. Santorum released a statement on continued efforts to combat HIV/AIDS within the United States and around the World, stressing our responsibilities at home and abroad in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- On June 3, 2004, Sen. Santorum hosted a Congressional staff briefing on the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, with Sen. Leahy including an update on the Global Fund, perspectives from the ground, and also a special screening of "Hope to Fight For", a short film about the work of the Global Fund.
- On July 16, 2003, Sen. Santorum wrote an OPED to the Washington Times urging Congress to fully commit to legislation and funding to fight HIV/AIDS.
- On May 29, 2003, Sen. Santorum gave the commencement speech at St. Joseph's University and encouraged students to become actively involved with the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- On February 4, 2003, Sen. Santorum stressed his commitment to efforts to help people at home and abroad through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year, \$15 billion initiative to advance the global effort to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

# The Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS

## *Private Sector Contributions*

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The following is a list of corporations that have helped in the fight against Global HIV/AIDS.

Abbott Laboratories (USA)  
AEA Investors (USA)  
AlphaVax (USA)  
Altria Group (USA)  
American Express Company (USA)  
American International Group (USA)  
APCO Worldwide (USA)  
BD (Becton, Dickinson and Company) (USA)  
Black Entertainment Television (BET) (USA)  
Bloomberg (USA)  
Booz Allen Hamilton (USA)  
Bristol-Myers Squibb (USA)  
British American Tobacco (UK)  
Calvin Klein (USA)  
Calypso Biomedical (USA)  
Care Capital (USA)  
Carlyle Group, The (USA)  
Chembio Diagnostic Systems Inc. (USA)  
Chevron Texaco (USA)  
Citigroup (USA)  
Coca – Cola Company, The (USA)  
Corkery Group, The (USA)  
DBM Associates (USA)  
Dell, Inc. (USA)  
Deloitte (USA)  
Dominion Group (USA)  
DynCorp International, LLC (USA)  
Edelman Public Relations (USA)  
Estee Lauder & Companies (USA)  
Exxon Mobile Corporation (USA)  
Fannie Mae (USA)  
FedEx Corporation (USA)  
Female Health Company, The (USA)  
Gateway, Inc (USA)  
Getty Images (USA)  
Gilead (USA)  
Global Technology Investments (USA)  
Harman International Industries (USA)

Haseltine Associates (USA)  
HBO (USA)  
Henry Schein, Inc. (USA)  
Hewlett-Packard Company (USA)  
HL Capital, Inc (USA)  
Human Genome Sciences (USA)  
Innovation Investments (USA)  
Johnson & Johnson (USA)  
Kerzner International (USA)  
Levi Strauss & Co. (USA)  
Longistics (USA)  
M.A.C. Cosmetics (USA)  
McKinsey & Company (USA)  
Merck & Co., Inc. (USA)  
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. (USA)  
Microsoft (USA)  
Millenium Biotechnologies (USA)  
National Basketball Association (USA)  
Nike (USA)  
Noel Group (USA)  
Northrop Grumman (USA)  
Ogilvy Public Relations (USA)  
OraSure Technologies (USA)  
PepsiCo (USA)  
Perseus (USA)  
Pfizer Inc. (USA)  
Placer Dome, Inc (Canada)  
PlezeCall, Inc. (USA)  
Polaroid (USA)  
ResourceLinC (USA)  
Ripplewood Holdings (USA)  
Serono (USA)  
Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett (USA)  
Brasil Telecom (Brazil)  
Spencer Trask & Co. (USA)  
Time Warner (USA)  
Viacom International (USA)  
ViroPharma (USA)  
Voxiva (USA)  
Washington Times, The (USA)  
Yankees Entertainment & Sports Network (USA)

# **The Fight Against Global HIV/AIDS**

*Press Releases, Editorials & News Articles*

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# RICK SANTORUM

U.S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

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## **SENATOR SANTORUM PRAISES PRESIDENT BUSH'S COMMITMENT TO AFRICA, URGES SENATE TO PASS BIPARTISAN LEGISLATION ELIMINATING DEBT OF POOR NATIONS**

**July 1, 2005** - For Immediate Release  
Contact: Robert Traynham (202) 224-0610

Washington D.C. - Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA), Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, offered comments today urging the Senate to quickly pass legislation to relieve the debt burden facing Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

"I commend President Bush who announced a new effort to battle the extreme poverty that the world's poorest nations are unable to overcome due to harsh financial circumstances.

"Earlier this week, I was proud to join Senators DeWine and Biden to introduce bipartisan legislation authorizing necessary funding to meet the commitment of relieving 100% of the debt burden facing HIPC. I urge my colleagues to rise to the occasion in joining me in a bipartisan fashion to swiftly pass this legislation to permit many of the world's poorest countries to devote their resources towards development, education, health care, and infrastructure--instead of transferring their critical financial resources to multilateral institutions in the form of debt service payments.

"Additionally, President Bush announced \$400 million for the continuation of the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) over four years to improve the quality and accessibility of basic education for millions of children in sub-Saharan Africa. The President called on Congress to provide \$55 million over three years to promote women's justice and empowerment in Africa. The President also discussed the effort to reduce malaria mortality in African countries and to save hundreds of thousands of lives which are lost each year as a result of malaria.

"No other President has done more to alleviate the unimaginable struggles and hardships facing the African continent as President Bush. Under the President's leadership, the United States has tripled development aid to Africa. I join with the President and share in his vision to work towards enabling African people to live better lives and eventually overcome the need for aid. In the words of the President, 'true compassion is measured by real improvements in the lives of men, women and children. And that is the goal and that is the focus of American policy.'"

Earlier this year, Senator Santorum introduced an amendment to the Senate-passed FY06 Budget Resolution to fully fund President Bush's fiscal year 2006 Budget Request for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, and to provide an additional \$500 million in multilateral funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

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# RICK SANTORUM

U.S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

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## SENATOR SANTORUM INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO ASSIST HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES

**June 28, 2005** - For Immediate Release  
Contact: Robert Traynham (202) 224-0610

Washington, D.C. - U.S. Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA), Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, joined Senators Joseph Biden (D-DE), Mike DeWine (R-OH), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Barack Obama (D-IL), and Russ Feingold (D-WI) in introducing bipartisan legislation that authorizes funds to support the 100% debt relief initiative negotiated by the finance ministers of the Group of Eight countries.

The legislation authorizes funds necessary to meet the commitment of relieving 100% of the debt burden facing Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). The agreement was possible because of the commitment of both President George Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair to address this issue prior to the Group of Eight Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland in early July 2005. The agreement reached will cancel approximately \$40 billion in debt stock owed by 18 countries immediately, and will ultimately result in the cancellation of a total of nearly \$56 billion in debt stock owed by 38 countries.

"The cosponsors of this bipartisan bill stand united in supporting the historic agreement reached among finance ministers of the Group of Eight," noted Senator Santorum. "This agreement will help permit many of the world's poorest countries to devote their resources towards development, education, health care, and infrastructure--instead of transferring their critical financial resources to multilateral institutions in the form of debt service payments."

"I have been working with Senators Biden and DeWine for several years to authorize broader and deeper debt relief for the world's poorest countries," said Senator Santorum. "Our bill will provide the Administration with the authorization they need to achieve this historic agreement."

"This is a historic opportunity to help in the development of the world's most indebted nations. With this relief comes the opportunity for further progress world-wide, not just in economic terms, but also in improving humanitarian conditions in these nations," said Senator DeWine. "As we look ahead to the G-8 conferences, it is important to show that Congress has come together to support these impoverished nations."

"Relieving the debt burden for the poorest nations will significantly improve the lives of millions of people around the world. It makes good economic sense and as so many religious leaders from around the country have told us, it is the right thing to do," said Senator Biden, the top Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee. "Poverty-stricken states are a fertile ground for drug production and trafficking, feeding our own drug problems here at home. With the scourge of AIDS and other diseases loose in the world, we cannot afford the existence of more states that cannot feed, house, educate, or inoculate their citizens. For all of these reasons and more we ignore the poverty that plagues other nations at our own peril."

Senators Santorum, Biden, and DeWine joined together in the 107th Congress to introduce S. 2210, a bill urging the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with other members of the Paris Club to reduce the debt burden on the poorest countries of the world. S. 2210 sought to reduce the amount of interest paid by HIPCs to multilateral entities, and supported reducing these debt service payments even lower if the HIPC was experiencing a health crisis.

An amendment offered by Senators Santorum and Biden incorporating the intent of S. 2210 was added as an amendment to the five-year, comprehensive international HIV/AIDS authorization bill in 2003.

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# RICK SANTORUM

U.S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA  
CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

## SANTORUM AMENDMENT INCREASING FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL HIV/AIDS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS PASSES SENATE

**March 17, 2005** - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 17, 2005  
Contact: Christine Shott (Santorum), 202-224-0610

WASHINGTON, DC - Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA), Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, today commented on the passage of his amendment to the Senate-passed FY06 Budget Resolution to fully fund President Bush's fiscal year 2006 Budget Request for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, and to provide an additional \$500 million in multilateral funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria:

"I am so pleased that this amendment is now included in the Senate's FY06 Budget Resolution. It is encouraging to see the overwhelming bipartisan support this amendment garnered.

"Through this amendment, Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL) and I have worked to ensure that \$3.7 billion will be provided for all international HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs in fiscal year 2006. This amendment highlights the importance of the United States' commitment to international HIV/AIDS assistance programs. I want to thank my colleague and fellow sponsor Senator Durbin for his hard work on the amendment.

"The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached staggering proportions. At the end of 2004, an estimated 40 million people were living with HIV/AIDS. The United States has been an important leader in the effort to fight these infectious diseases and as a result of our efforts, many people are now receiving antiretroviral therapy treatment.

"This is one of the most consequential issues of our time. By passing this amendment, we show our bipartisan commitment of compassion to ensure that the effort to fight these diseases knows no political boundaries."



# RICK SANTORUM

U.S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA  
CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

## SENATOR SANTORUM COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO RESPOND TO HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES IN AFRICA

**June 8, 2005** - For Immediate Release  
Contact: Robert Traynham (202) 224-0610

Washington, D.C. - U.S. Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA), Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, issued the following statement regarding humanitarian emergencies in Africa:

"I am pleased that President Bush has agreed to provide \$674 million in emergency funds previously authorized for humanitarian aid to respond to the crisis in developing African nations.

"The countless number of men, women, and children who are suffering each day in Africa is staggering and unfortunately, the situation only worsens. African nations are in dire need of food, clean water and medical assistance. Millions are suffering from HIV/AIDS as the disease continues to plague Africa. The need for relief is immediate.

"I appreciate the dedication of President Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair to this vital cause. Over the past four years, the United States has tripled the assistance provided to Sub-Sahara Africa.

"Although there was no agreement reached, I am glad that the issue of additional debt relief for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries was discussed, and I remain optimistic that a positive outcome on debt relief can be attained in the near future.

"Providing sufficient funds to supply food and clean water, in addition to helping fight global HIV/AIDS is the right thing to do and part of our responsibility as a nation. I will continue my work to gain attention and support for humanitarian efforts in Africa."

Earlier this year, Senator Santorum held a bipartisan press conference to draw attention to his commitment to fully fund President Bush's fiscal year 2006 Budget Request for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs and to provide an additional \$500 million in multilateral funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.





# RICK SANTORUM

U.S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA  
CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

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## Finishing what we started

By Rick Santorum

Published July 16, 2003

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Now that President Bush has returned from his African trip, where he discussed the U.S. commitment to increase spending to combat HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, the focus turns to some unfinished business: The president's plan needs to be adequately funded, and it's our job in Congress to make that happen.

The Senate followed the House to pass historic legislation authorizing a \$15 billion/five-year AIDS-relief plan for Africa and the Caribbean, more than doubling U.S. spending. Now, for the president to fulfill his promises of hope and partnership to the African nations ravaged by HIV/AIDS, the White House and Congress need to work together to navigate the budget appropriations process and show that our commitment is not just on paper.

The immediate challenge is to fully fund the commitment we made in the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act passed last month -- \$2 billion a year in bilateral aid, and up to \$1 billion in multilateral aid to match other countries' assistance. Mr. Bush's budget request -- made before Congress passed its bill -- was approximately \$2 billion for the coming fiscal year, and I am concerned that Congress is on a course to appropriate less than we authorized. How do we explain this disconnect?

We can't. Our humanitarian mandate is clear, and our commitment should be as well. More than half of the world's HIV/AIDS-infected population lives within the borders of just 14 African and Caribbean nations. These countries bear the incredibly disproportionate burden of grief and social deterioration that the widespread illness brings.

At the same time, the economic impact from a diseased workforce on the welfare of children, families and U.S.-based multinational employers in Africa cannot be overemphasized. The average life expectancy of sub-Saharan Africans is only 47 years of age. Virus-weakened immune systems make contagious diseases like tuberculosis and malaria difficult to ward off or control. More than 11 million children are orphaned because of HIV/AIDS, and this number continues to grow.

The president's request for fiscal year 2004 is slightly less than \$2 billion, including monies for: an Emergency Response Plan to be administered through the State Department for use by organizations already on the ground and working in Africa; a Mother-to-Child Transmission Prevention Program; the U.S. Agency for International Development's Child Survival Assistance for Bilateral Programs; HIV/AIDS programs administered through the Department of Health and Human Services; and a commitment

to the Global Fund.

His request was historic; however, we in Congress must live up to our commitment. By appropriating a full \$2 billion for bilateral prevention, orphan and treatment initiatives and \$200 million initially for the Global Fund, with a commitment to match additional funds from the international community, the Bush administration can achieve its goals of preventing 7 million new HIV/AIDS infections, caring for 10 million infected persons and AIDS orphans, and treating 2 million infected individuals with antiretroviral drugs.

Both houses of Congress have responded with incredible speed and bipartisanship in authorizing a global AIDS program of unprecedented scope. Now, we have to ensure the funds are there to deliver. Time is of the essence: Every day, another 14,000 people are infected with HIV and another 8,500 die of AIDS.

I hope Congress will agree that meeting this responsibility is the right thing to do because it has the potential to save millions of lives. We cannot afford to let this historic opportunity pass us by.

*Rick Santorum is a senator from Pennsylvania and chairman of the Senate Republican Conference.*



# THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## Let's Deploy the 'Little Platoons'

A conservative vision of social justice.

**BY IAIN DUNCAN SMITH AND RICK SANTORUM**

*Friday, September 23, 2005 12:01 a.m. EDT*

For all the differences between the United States and Europe, we share a common challenge: how to improve the social well-being of our citizens without a massive growth in the size and intrusiveness of government. We're convinced that conservatism--properly understood--offers the surest road to social justice.

In many conservative circles, "social justice" is synonymous with socialism or radical individualism. No wonder: For decades, the political left has used it as a Trojan horse for its big-state agenda. Yet the wreckage of their policies is obvious. Compared to the U.S., most European economies are struggling with inflation, unemployment, low growth and a declining tax base; nearly all European societies are burdened with increased crime and family breakdown; and there is a draining away of hope and opportunity.

Conservatives on both sides of the Atlantic and beyond are charting a new vision of social justice. It recognizes that the problems caused or aggravated by the growth in government cannot be corrected by a crude reduction in its size. Policy must also deliberately foster the growth of what Edmund Burke called "the little platoons" of civil society: families, neighborhood associations, private enterprises, charities and churches. These are the real source of economic growth and social vitality.

The social justice agenda we endorse is grounded in social conservatism. That means helping the poor discover the dignity of work, rather than making them wards of the state. It means locking up violent criminals, but offering nonviolent offenders lots of help to become responsible citizens. It endorses a policy of "zero tolerance" toward drug use and sexual trafficking, yet insists that those struggling with all manner of addictions can start their lives afresh.

In America, this vision emerged a decade ago with bold conservative initiatives aimed at empowering individuals and grassroots groups helping the nation's neediest, such as the Community Renewal Act and other antipoverty initiatives. Today's CARE Act is part of the same tradition. Likewise, the Bush administration's plan to create a Gulf Opportunity Zone after Hurricane Katrina would offer tax relief and small-business loans to support a culture of entrepreneurship.

Britain and America have long enjoyed a healthy exchange of ideas. British Conservatives are learning from America's experiences with zero-tolerance policing, welfare reform and school choice. George W. Bush's vision of an "ownership society" owes a great deal to the legacy of Margaret Thatcher. These efforts seek to empower individuals and families, not bureaucracies, and unleash the creativity and generosity of neighbor helping neighbor.

The first international conference of social-justice conservatives will convene next week in Washington. We will be sharing experiences of domestic poverty-fighting, but we're also coming together to forge a global movement of like-minded conservatives. We will be launching a network to promote conservative responses to issues such as HIV/AIDS, world hunger and the enslavement and trafficking of human beings.

Addressing these social problems that have worsened over many decades will take years. "The most important of all revolutions," Burke wrote, is "a revolution in sentiments, manners and moral opinions." Yet we believe that social-justice conservatism can produce societies that are more humane than anything liberalism could accomplish. As we build a conservative alternative--a vision informed both by idealism and realism--we have evidence, experience and common sense on our side.

*Mr. Duncan Smith, a British MP, is a former leader of the Conservative Party. Mr. Santorum is a Republican senator for Pennsylvania.*

# A Rock Star Turned Activist Against AIDS

*Philadelphia Inquirer*

MAY 19, 2004 Wednesday CITY-D EDITION

**By Trudy Rubin**

At a time when no one can predict the course of the war on terror, let alone the Iraq war, Irish rock star Bono came to Philadelphia to talk about a war that can be won.

U2's lead singer wants to rally Americans ONE by ONE to fight global AIDS and extreme poverty. So there he was in front of Independence Hall on Sunday, with Dikembe Mutombo of the New York Knicks and Grammy winning Christian musician Michael W. Smith pushing theONEcampaign.org - meaning make ONE call on your member of Congress to do more.

Today, he's down in Washington, testifying to Congress on the need for the Bush administration to fully fund its commitments to the war on AIDS.

OK, you say, but that war is even harder to fight than the antiterror war. Still, the energetic and extremely likable Bono makes the impossible seem possible.

And he brought someone with him to Philadelphia who serves as a terrific reminder that real changes are happening in the anti-AIDS war.

Bono's secret weapon is Agnes Nyamayarwo, a tall, shy Ugandan nurse who lost her husband and 6-year-old son to AIDS. She, too, is HIV-positive. Her 17-year-old son was so ashamed of his family that he ran away and was never seen again. A prime source of Africa's AIDS dilemma is the social stigma that prevents people from getting tested or seeking help.

Agnes Nyamayarwo broke the taboo. She joined a group of HIV-positive women who took drums and went around to Ugandan villages urging the sick to seek treatment. "Agnes is one of the heroes of the hour, spreading the message," says Bono.

But prior to 2002, none of these grassroots drummers had access to antiretroviral medicines. "Of the 26 in our group, we lost five or more a year," says Nyamayarwo. Here is where the hopeful part of the story kicks in.

Uganda has shown the key combination of factors that, in a few countries, has driven infection rates down. From the top came crucial political leadership: President Yoweri Museveni broke taboos by promoting safe sex on television. From the grass roots came small organizations such as Agnes' group TASO and - of critical importance - a broad push by churches and mosques to reinforce the safe-sex message.

But this successful formula deals with prevention. It still doesn't provide the money for treatment, to keep the members of TASO alive.

President Bush, to his credit, has increased U.S. spending on HIV/AIDS programs, promising that America will spend a total of \$15 billion over five years. But the need is urgent. More than 40 million people live with HIV/AIDS today, and an estimated 20 million have already died of the disease.

More than 28.5 million of those infected live in sub-Saharan Africa, where only about 70,000 are getting antiretroviral drugs. So it is essential that Congress provide as much of the money up front as possible. But the President requested only \$2.1 billion last year (Congress raised it to \$2.4 billion) and \$2.8 billion this year.

Not so significant, you say. Then listen to Agnes Nyamayarwo. She managed to get drugs through a private donor, until the day U.S. funds started paying for her treatment. But others are dying from lack of medication. "People won't even come to be tested if there are no drugs for treatment," she told me.

So time is short, even as the chances to combine prevention and treatment improve. This is a cause that should appeal to all Americans. Bono has rallied businessmen, along with liberal and conservative church groups. He pays tribute to Pennsylvania's conservative Sen. Rick Santorum for help with congressional funding.

Agnes is living proof that some African countries can deliver HIV/AIDS treatment. More countries could develop the necessary infrastructure with additional funding. The cost of waging this war is a pittance compared with that of fighting terrorism. But victory could save as many as 100 million lives.

Contact Trudy Rubin at 215-854-5823 or [trubin@phillynews.com](mailto:trubin@phillynews.com) <<mailto:trubin@phillynews.com>>.

NOTES: Worldview

LOAD-DATE: August 25, 2005

# Global AIDS Relief Gets Bipartisan Push

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[<http://www.Philly.com>](http://www.Philly.com)

By Jackie Koszczuk, Inquirer Washington Bureau

May 13, 2002 Monday CITY-D EDITION

After years of mostly ignoring the ravages of AIDS in Africa, a broad coalition of lawmakers from both political parties advocates a major injection of U.S. money to stop the disease's global spread.

This week, the House of Representatives will consider a measure to provide \$200 million more this year for fighting AIDS abroad, in addition to the \$300 million already appropriated. And they hope to increase that total to \$700 million in fiscal 2003, which begins Oct. 1.

The leading voices decrying the AIDS pandemic once belonged exclusively to movie stars and the political left, but now they include such conservatives as Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.) and Franklin Graham, son of evangelist Billy Graham.

"It's an enormous health problem, and we have to show leadership on this," said Sen. Rick Santorum (R., Pa.), who chairs the GOP caucus in the Senate.

The AIDS funding question has sparked intense debate within the Bush administration. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell and Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson are urging President Bush to increase his proposed \$200 million budget for global AIDS programs. Bush's \$200 million proposal is lower than any circulating on Capitol Hill.

"We could do more," Powell recently told members of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign aid. "This is a catastrophe worse than terrorism. It's not once every now and again you have an incident. This is every day."

The statistics of AIDS remain daunting: 40 million people worldwide are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. More than half of them - 28 million - are in African countries south of the Sahara. Each day, 8,000 people worldwide die from AIDS and 14,000 are newly infected.

Attitudes in Congress changed dramatically over the last two years as the pandemic spread beyond Africa into Russia and Asia, and activists stepped up pressure on lawmakers to act. Some lawmakers trekked to Africa to witness the problem for themselves.

Upon their return, these lawmakers have quietly pressed their colleagues for more money for AIDS prevention overseas. Among the most persuasive has been Sen. Bill Frist (R., Tenn.), a surgeon who is extremely influential in Congress on health issues.

"It's a plague of biblical proportions, and it's growing every day," he said in an interview.

The arch-conservative Helms gave the cause of AIDS relief an unexpected boost in a speech this year. Helms, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was ashamed of his failure to address the African pandemic.

The 81-year-old North Carolina conservative, who recently underwent heart surgery, said he wanted to atone before he retired from the Senate in January.

The House Appropriations Committee is expected to finish work this week on a \$29 billion emergency spending bill for the military, homeland security, and the battle against terrorism. It includes the added \$200 million for the global AIDS effort.

Bush opposes attaching the AIDS money to the antiterrorism bill. House Republicans also resist the move. But supporters of more AIDS funding think this is their best shot at getting a big boost this year, because Bush is unlikely to veto the broad spending bill even if he dislikes the AIDS funds it contains.

Contact Jackie Koszczuk at [jkoszczuk@krwashington.com](mailto:jkoszczuk@krwashington.com) [<mailto:jkoszczuk@krwashington.com>](mailto:jkoszczuk@krwashington.com).

LOAD-DATE: May 13, 2002

# Senators Urge More AIDS Fight Spending

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Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

By Karen MacPherson

Friday, November 14, 2003

Republican Sens. Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania and Mike DeWine of Ohio yesterday found themselves in the unusual position of opposing the GOP-led House of Representatives and holding a Republican president to his word on funding for the global fight against AIDS.

During his State of the Union speech in January, President Bush promised \$15 billion to fight AIDS over the next five years, which many legislators and most AIDS agencies took to mean about \$3 billion a year. But Bush's 2004 budget proposed only \$2 billion, and the House approved \$2.1 billion. The Senate upped the figure to \$2.4 billion, which sent the proposal to a House-Senate conference committee for a final decision.

Santorum and DeWine -- the latter once called "the bodyguard of the world's poor" by the U2 rock band vocalist Bono for his efforts to fight AIDS -- teamed up yesterday to hold the committee to the higher Senate number, providing something closer to what Bush had appeared to pledge back in January.

At a news conference, the two Republicans said the Senate GOP leadership was prepared to fight for the extra \$400 million to provide additional AIDS medications, equipment and training for medical personnel in countries where the disease has hit hardest.

"It's the right thing to do," said DeWine, who has seen firsthand the ravages of AIDS in Haiti and several African nations. He called the need for additional funding immediate and urgent.

"One of the biggest questions is, where do we get the money to pay for this?" conceded Santorum, the Senate's No. 3 Republican leader. "I'm not worried about how we do it; I just want to make sure we do it."

Earlier this year, Bush won praise from the United Nations and AIDS activists around the world for proposing the five-year initiative. A month later, he released a 2004 budget with a lower than anticipated allocation for global AIDS work.

In July, the House approved \$2.1 billion. House Republican leaders pointed out that that was \$500 million more than the previous year, noting that Bush had promised to ratchet up funding over the next few years to ensure that the entire \$15 billion is spent.

After initially passing legislation that mirrored the House bill, the Senate last month approved, 89-1, an amendment to boost global AIDS spending to \$2.4 billion. The amendment, sponsored by DeWine and Sen. Richard Durbin, D-Ill., would be financed with unspent funds in a defense account.

The House-Senate conference committee that will decide the AIDS funding level for 2004 is expected to complete its work next week. At a news conference yesterday, DeWine and Santorum pressed House conferees to accept the Senate view.

DATA, a Washington-based aid group co-founded by Bono, has estimated that the Senate bill's additional money would prevent 500,000 people from contracting HIV/AIDS, treat more than 200,000 people who would otherwise die in 24 months and provide care to hundreds of thousands of AIDS orphans.

"The Senate's position would save lives and money -- it's that simple, and it's that important," said Jamie Drummond, executive director of DATA, which stands for Debt, AIDS, Trade and Africa.

The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, in a letter to Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, R-Tenn., also is urging the Senate to stand firm in the conference committee.



November 14, 2003 Friday SOONER EDITION

**SECTION:** SCIENCE, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY, Pg.A-7

**LENGTH:** 565 words

**HEADLINE:** SENATORS URGE MORE AIDS FIGHT SPENDING

**BYLINE:** KAREN MACPHERSON, PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

**DATELINE:** WASHINGTON

**BODY:**

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**NOTES:**

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# The Washington Post

Sebastian Mallaby

## High-Profile Help for Africa

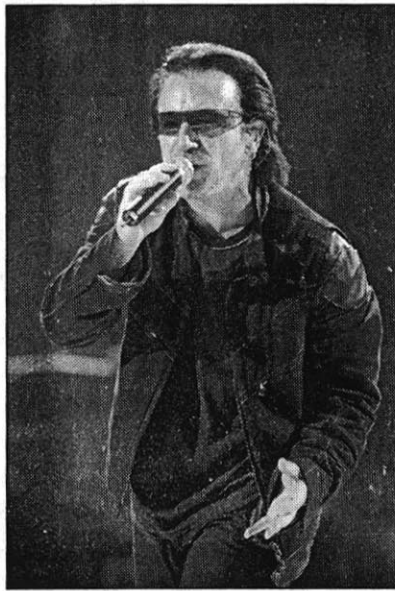
On the question of Africa right now, the Bush administration is up against Nelson Mandela, Tony Blair and the rock star-industrial complex, not to mention Sun Microsystems and Pat Robertson. It's one of those occasions when the sole pole in our (supposedly) unipolar world looks pretty much surrounded.

The sainted Mandela, who packs more moral authority than any man alive, visited President Bush last Tuesday to urge further efforts to help Africa. Blair's foreign minister was in town at the same time, reinforcing the same message. Mandela urged Bush to launch a new Africa initiative, perhaps around the time of the United Nations summit in September. For the Brits, the forcing event is July's Group of Eight summit, which Blair will host in Scotland.

Now add in the rock-star factor. Bono's U2, which has sold more \$12 albums than Bush has ever won free votes, has been playing concerts all over the country. Some way into each performance, Bono interrupts the music to deliver variations on this riff: The first time I heard about America, he says, it was because a man had landed on the moon. But now I want to talk about my generation's challenge — not putting a man on the moon but bringing mankind back down to Earth by addressing extreme poverty.

Take out your cell phones, the riff continues; make this place into a Christmas tree.

And with that, the lights go out, leaving darkness punctuated by the fairy lights of 10,000 waving gadgets. "There's some light in the world," Bono's voice calls out, proving that rock stars can say ordinary things and yet somehow sound profound. "We are powerful when we work together as one." One, as it happens, is the name of the multimillion-dollar Africa campaign as well as of a U2 love song. With the lights still down, Bono begins to sing and the campaign begins to do its thing on the large screen behind him. An invitation flashes up urging fans to text-message their names to the One campaign's number, and pretty soon a zillion bytes are zinging to a special aerial on the roof, erected by Sun Microsystems. The aerial relays the info to the campaign's database, and a few of the names ap-



U2 SINGER BONO IN NEW YORK/BY DAVE HOGAN — GETTY IMAGES

pear like movie credits on the screen. The fans get text messages right back. Please visit [www.one.org](http://www.one.org). And thank you, from Bono.

Bono is not One's only weapon. A who's who of stars illuminates the campaign's TV commercial, which was produced by the marketing genius who did the iPod advertising. Because it features the likes of George Clooney and Cameron Diaz, the commercial has been given free airtime by MTV, ABC and Fox.

Film star, schmilm star: Celebrity endorsements are not exactly novel. But among the Hollywood royalty, there is one incongruous figure: the avuncular, silver-haired televangelist Pat Robertson, he of the Hollywood-equals-cesspool rhetoric. Robertson appears on the One campaign commercial right before Sean "P. Diddy" Combs, the rapper whose main contribution to the world is Bad Boy Entertainment.

Robertson? Ah, this is the political strategy. Past efforts to mobilize Americans behind development issues — to make this place into Norway or Denmark — have aimed for a left-center alliance. One's message mavens aim instead for a coalition of

the flanks: for Bill Moyers liberals and lovers of Christian-contemporary music. Last year a version of this left-right pincer helped get an Africa trade bill through Congress; liberal development types made common cause with churches and the business lobby. Today, One is betting that the televangelist-Bad Boy, sects-and-violence combo can build a permanent big-tent movement: a sort of AARP for Africa.

So the Bush folk are pretty much surrounded. Even though they have already launched two major Africa initiatives — the Millennium Challenge Account aid effort and the president's initiative on HIV — it's a pretty sure bet that, in the run-up to the G-8 summit and the September U.N. gathering, the Bush administration will have to do another something. The White House has gotten the message that Britain and other rich countries will be announcing bold pro-Africa initiatives. If the United States aspires to lead the world, it cannot stand there empty-handed.

But the real test for the administration — and for the One campaign and its allies — will be the initiative's content. If the announcement is mainly smoke and mirrors — for instance, a debt-relief proposal that's paid for out of the financial reserves of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — that won't be much of a triumph. If on the other hand the administration makes a strong announcement involving real new money, the question is going to be whether Congress will fund it.

That's the ultimate One challenge. The campaign wants to boost U.S. development spending by 1 percent of the budget, a sum equivalent to around \$25 billion a year — enough to bring the American contribution up to European levels as a share of GDP. But when the administration recently proposed a modest \$3.3 billion extra for all foreign operations, the House leadership cut the proposal by nearly 80 percent, preferring to protect programs such as ludicrous domestic farm subsidies.

So the One campaigners are off to a good start. But the lobbies on the other side are going to take some beating.

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# The Washington Post

A4 TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 2005

NATIONAL NEWS

## President Pledges to Speed Up African Aid

*Program Rewards Nations for Reform*

By MICHAEL A. FLETCHER  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush met yesterday with the leaders of five African nations and promised to work to speed future aid to the continent through an underutilized program that rewards poor nations that pursue political and economic reforms with substantial increases in development help.

Flanked by the five African presidents during remarks at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Bush said that "we will work harder and faster to certify countries" for the Millennium Challenge Account, a program announced in 2002 that was supposed to increase U.S. foreign aid by as much as \$5 billion by 2006. So far, the program has committed a fraction of that amount — about \$325 million — largely because of an unwieldy process for verifying that applicant nations meet the program's criteria. Madagascar is the only African country receiving aid under the program.

Bush also touted the United States' small, but fast-growing volume of trade with Africa, saying African exports to the United States increased 88 percent last year over 2003. Bush credited the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which lowered trade barriers between the United States and 37 African nations, for the increase.

"You see, AGOA is promoting democratic reform in Africa by providing incentives for these nations to extend freedom and opportunity to all of their citizens," Bush said.

Bush hosted the presidents of Mozambique, Botswana, Ghana, Namibia and Niger for a session that the White House said was aimed at spotlighting peaceful elections in those countries over the past year. It also came at a time when U.S. assistance to Africa is



President Bush makes a statement on aid to Africa with, from left, President Armando Guebuza of Mozambique, President John Agyekum Kufuor of Ghana, President Festus Mogae of Botswana, President Mamadou Tandja of Niger and President Hifikepunye Pohamba of Namibia at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

being thrust to the top of his agenda.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair is leading an effort to persuade wealthy nations, including the United States, to double their contributions to African development. Bush rejected Blair's overture during the British leader's visit to the White House last week, and instead announced plans to release \$674 million in humanitarian aid for Africa already appropriated by

Congress.

On Saturday, the United States joined in a decision by the Group of Eight major industrial nations to forgive more than \$40 billion in debt owed to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other international lenders by 18 nations, most of them in Africa. Also, aid to Africa is poised to be a major topic when the G-8 nations meet in Scotland early next month.

Bush has come a long way in his focus on Africa from his 2000 presidential campaign. Asked about humanitarian intervention in Africa during a presidential debate, he said "there's got to be priorities," before going on to list his top four foreign policy concerns that did not include Africa.

Administration officials have said that as president, Bush has tripled aid to Africa. The increased U.S. aid has helped finance treatment for more than 200,000 Africans with HIV, which is part of the

administration's five-year goal of providing treatment to 2 million people.

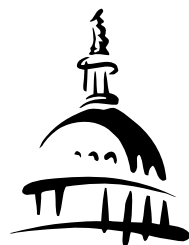
Susan E. Rice, a Brookings Institution scholar and former assistant secretary of state for African affairs in the Clinton administration, took issue with assertions that Bush has increased aid to Africa three-fold, arguing that the increase actually has been 67 percent. Still, she applauded the increase as a pleasant surprise.

"I wish they were doing more," Rice said. "The reasons for helping these countries grow and develop go far beyond the pressing humanitarian concerns. We have a security interest there. All manner of transnational threats, from disease to terrorism, can prosper in countries that remain undeveloped."

The five nations represented at the White House continue to struggle with huge challenges, even as they have made democratic progress.

Botswana's diamond-fueled economy is one of Africa's best, but the nation also has the world's highest incidence of AIDS, according to CountryWatch Inc., a Houston-based information service. Niger is one of the world's poorest nations, and reports of slavery are rife there, but its government is widely viewed as relatively free of corruption. Ghana has a diverse economy that includes agriculture, tourism, auto assembly and textile plants, but its population is largely impoverished. Namibia has large gas reserves, diamonds and uranium, but also a severe AIDS problem. Mozambique, meanwhile, enjoys a vast, unspoiled coastline but continues to be one of the world's least developed nations.

"We believe Africa is a continent full of promise and talent and opportunity," Bush said, "and the United States will do our part to help the people of Africa realize the brighter future they deserve."



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# The Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS

